Sqigwts Ha'chsetq'it 2011 *Water Potato Day*

STATIONS WILL BEGIN AT 8:30AM
AND 11:30AM ON WEDNESDAY AND
9:00AM AND NOON ON THURSDAY
AND FRIDAY, OR JUST STOP BY
ANYTIME BETWEEN 9:00 AND 2:30
WEDNESDAY -FRIDAY*!

STATIONS

Station 1: Water Potato Digging Come Harvest Water Potatoes. Some boots and waders will be provided but bring them if you've got them, it's going to be muddy!

Station 2: Historical Hydrology Learn how the historical hydrology of the area has changed, and how these changes have impacted the Water Potato plant.

Station 3: Native Foods/Traditional Tools Get the chance to taste native foods such as huckleberries, dried fish and deer and see traditional tools used by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

Station 4: Cultural/Language activities Take part in fun learning activities while immersed in the Coeur d'Alene language.

DATES: OCTOBER 26-28TH
TIMES: 9 AM – 2:30 PM
LOCATION: HEYBURN
STATE PARK, COTTONWOOD CREEK

DIRECTIONS FROM PLUMMER: COTTONWOOD CREEK
IS 1/10TH OF A MILE PAST MILE MARKER 8 ON HWY 5
EAST, COMING FROM PLUMMER, JUST PAST THE
ROCKY POINT DAY USE AREA IN A BEAUTIFUL CEDAR
GROVE (LOOK FOR THE SMALL COTTONWOOD CREEK
SIGN ACROSS THE STREET FROM WHERE YOU TURN
IN)



SPONSERED BY THE COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT 686-0131

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Water Potato Lore

The Coeur d'Alene language term for the month of October, sch'edp, tells us that "darkness approaches." At this late time in the year of seasonal gathering, Coeur d'Alene families returned to the lake to take the last foods, the water potatoes or sqigwts. We learn from anecdotes collected in 1904 that the root diggers used at this time, the pitse', were probably of the wide and curved kind, for digging in the soft mud of the marshy areas around the lake. The pitse' were made of the wood from service trees, syringa, or haw. Points were hardened by charring in the fire, and elk antlers were attached for handles. Woven bags for carrying the sqigwts only came into fashion after woven baskets had gone out of use.



Today school children, their families, caregivers, teachers, and guests are gladly invited to take part of the activities at Heyburn State Park, organized by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Department of Natural Resources. Tribal employees and their invited friends share in the opportunity to appreciate the knowledge, practices, and homeland of the tribe's ancestors, while engaging in the bracing fun of gathering food from the store that Nature granted the Coeur d'Alene People.





Woman using a pitse' or" root digger"

Margaret Stensgar told us that "the water potatoes were dug at Chatkolet, Hayden Lake, and near Harrison. Irene Lowley remembers her qine' digging for sqigwts near her cabin on Benewah Lake." She also remembers that "it was not, in her family, an activity that her grandma wanted the younger children doing, because of the difficulty and potential danger of the soft mud, cold, and icy water."



Flowering Water Potato

Outside of its importance as a traditional subsistence resource the water potato also offers great value as food and cover for aquatic animal life. The seed and tubers are readily consumed by waterfowl, songbirds, wading birds, muskrats and beaver. The emergent foliage of this species provides cover to the same animals in addition to fish and aquatic insects. During the growing season notable amounts nutrients and metals are extracted from the water by the water potato. Stirring up of the sediments and erosion is reduced greatly by healthy stands of water potato. (USDA-NRCS) 2002.



USDA-NRCS, Plant Fact Sheet, (2011, October 11). Retrieved from http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/

Ecological Value of the Water Potato Plant





North American Beaver (Castor canadensis)



Muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus)



